

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

REVERSES HAVE STRENGTHENED GOVERNMENT

Russia Has Been Shown That Something Stronger Than Military Domination is Needed

PROVOST MARSHAL MAKES RULES

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 27—Thousands of men registered under the selective war draft have besieged the office of Provost Marshal Crowder and as the result the Provost Marshal rules that hereafter no attention will be paid to questions of individuals or local boards.

The rules are that questions of individuals should be asked of the nearest local board. If the board after due consideration is unable to decide, they should forward it to the governor for his decision.

Questions from the local boards should not be sent to the provost marshal's office; but to the governor of the state.

In no case will an opinion or ruling be given on an individual case not presented first to the local board.

EAT LESS BREAD CAMPAIGN A SUCCESS

(By Associated Press)

London, July 27—The "Eat less bread" campaign initiated by the National War Savings Committee has been quite a success. Since the inauguration of propaganda the consumption of flour has decreased by ten per cent.

No work in the war gardens this weather.

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 27—The Russian military reverses have enormously strengthened the hand of the government in Petrograd, according to a dispatch received from Ambassador Frances.

They have shown that the affairs of the nation must be conducted on a stronger basis than a soldiers' council.

REAL WORK FOR NEW MEN AT FORTS

All the men of the C. A. C. from Exeter, Dover and Lincoln are at home at the forts and things are up and doing. The Exeter company joined the Portsmouth boys at Fort Stark, while Lincoln and Dover went to Fort Constitution.

The boys welcomed the erection of a Y. M. C. A. tent at Fort Stark which will be in charge of Secretaries Russell and Forgrave. A series of entertainments will be planned for them there.

Major Ralston, U. S. A., arrived and is the senior officer in charge until the arrival of Colonel Bennett. He is a hustler and hard work will be the order.

The movie show at Fort Constitution with lectures, concerts, etc., will form the principal program for recreation.

If you find your merchant to be alive, you will find him an advertiser in "The Herald."

Everybody would welcome a stop on the North End coal docks.

July holds the record.

UNDER 3 DAYS BRITAIN TO U. S.

Mighty "Hush Boat" With 18-Inch Guns Brought Balfour and Got Home in Less Than Six.

The latest London newspapers arriving here make mention of two new unnamed dreadnaughts of the British navy—vessels to which "super" makes a mild prefix, vessels which carry 18 inch guns, vessels which cross the ocean in less than three days.

It was one of these vessels described dimly in news dispatches, which bore Mr. Balfour to these shores and returned him safely.

MAY SUCCEED DR. ZIMMERMAN AS MINISTER

(By Associated Press)

Copenhagen, July 27—Gen. Von Koltman, Russian ambassador, has been called to Berlin for a conference with Dr. Michaelis. It is reported that Gen. Koltman will succeed Dr. Alfred Zimmerman as foreign secretary.

It is understood that the city of Portsmouth through the Board of Public Works is looking into the possible purchase of the pumping station, standpipe and other equipment of the Frank Jones Brewing Company located over the city line in Newington. It is also understood that the Jones Company will shortly give up the use of this station as the water is used mostly for cooling purposes and that if the city takes it over it can be purchased for a small sum compared with the original cost.

The city is badly in need of another standpipe and this one would answer the purpose in providing a further supply for commercial purposes. With some alterations and additions the city could pump from the Peverly brook to the Jones standpipe. With the Peverly and Jones stations combined, the city would meet a long-needed improvement in the way of providing water for manufacturing purposes.

The Public Works recently appropriated the sum of \$2,000 for a new standpipe and called for bids on the same. Every bid was in excess of the appropriation and all were rejected. The city found that it could not get the standpipe for such figures and the matter was dropped.

HOME WEDDING AT HAMPTON

A brilliant home wedding occurred at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, the contracting parties being Miss Mildred Batchelder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren M. Batchelder of Hampton and Dr. Ray N. Randall of Lewiston, Me. The "bridal chorus" from Lohengrin was rendered by Mrs. Ralston Silcox of Saugus, Mass.

The bride was escorted by her brother Edwin Batchelder of Hampton, who gave her in marriage the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Bunker, pastor of the Baptist Church of Hampton. The bride was gowned in ivory white satin with trimmings of Dutch lace. She wore a veil of tulle, caught with orange blossoms and carried a bridal bouquet of sweet peas. The maid of honor was Miss Eva Reynolds of Waterville, Me., and Mrs. Minnie sister of the bride. The bride's maids were Miss Marion Whitney of Milbury, Mass., Miss Natalee Marquart of Sandusky, Ohio, and Miss Margaret Sheffield of Newport, R. I., classmate of the bride at Wellesley College, and Miss Lemira Hobbs of North Hampton, a classmate of the bride at Howard Seminary. Dr. Todule of Auburn, Me., was best man. Clinton Davis, aged 5, of Malden, Mass., was ring bearer. After a wedding

CHILDREN'S SOCKS in all sizes, tan, white and fancy tops 19c, 25c pr.
FINE RIBBED HOSE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, light, medium and heavy weight 25c, 29c pr.
LADIES' GAUZE LISLE HOSE 15c, 29c, 50c pr.
LADIES' FIBRE SILK HOSE in black and white, lisle tops and soles 50c pr.
LADIES' FULL FASHIONED BOOT PATTERN HOSE of pure silk 59c pr.
LADIES' PURE SILK HOSE, black, white and colors 80c, \$1.00, \$1.15



Compare Our Hosiery Prices

with prices you have paid and realize the saving this store offers. Quality—both in appearance and in wear—is the watchword here and neither is ever sacrificed for price. Early buying in large quantities places us in a position to undersell the markets of today. These prices are as high as any need pay.

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GEO. B. FRENCH CO.

ALLIED POWERS CONCLUDE THEIR CONFERENCE

After a Declaration That They Will Continue the War Until Its Object is Accomplished

Under 3 Days Britain to U. S.

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SUBMARINE GOES ASHORE AND IS SET AFIRE

Crew Reach the Shore, Where They Are Made Prisoners By French Soldiers

(By Associated Press)

Paris, July 27—A German submarine was destroyed on Thursday on the west coast west of Calais.

The undersized craft went ashore and her crew seeing there was no hope of floating the craft opened the gasoline tanks and set the craft afire.

The crew reached the shore where they were made prisoners.

COCCHE DENIES THAT HE HAD AN ACCOMPLICE

(By Associated Press)

Bologna, July 27—The official interrogation of Alfredo Cocchi in the Ruth Gruber murder case has just been made public.

Cocchi swears that he was not helped by anyone and that he had no accomplices.

He declares he killed the girl with a stake because she would not cease her utterances for help.

The shyster says he would not have killed the girl if she would have promised she would not tell of the attack.

He denies the charges that he was

ATTACK BRITISH ENVOY IN SENATE

Letter of Spring-Rice Regarding Improvement of Portland Harbor Is Resented.

Washington, July 27—The British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, was criticized during the river and harbor bill debate in the Senate yesterday for a letter in which he suggested that the Canadian government would be glad to see the facilities of Portland Harbor, Me., improved, on the ground that the harbor would be of great service during the period that navigation on the St. Lawrence is closed.

associated with the New York police for unlawful purposes.

Cocchi further disclaims being an American citizen.

The soldiers will not find it much warmer in the southern training camps.

End of the Month Sale

Odd lots and discontinued lines to be closed out at greatly reduced prices for two days only, Friday and Saturday.

Muslin and Lace Collars and Collar and Cuff Sets; values up to 50c.

To Close, 19c

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, summer weight, size 5 only, 12½c value.

Friday and Saturday, 9c

Cretonne Laundry Bags, stamped to embroider; the cloth is worth more.

9c each

Corset Covers with wide yoke of lace and ribbon draw; worth up to 50c; all sizes.

To close, 39c

Big Can Talcum Powder; flavors violet, corylopsis and trailing arbutus.

Sale Price, 9c

White Gabardine Striped Suiting; good weight for skirts or suits; 39c value.

Fri. and Sat., 25c yd.

Figured Voiles; white and tinted grounds, also figured lace cloths; assorted lots, 27 in. to 38 in. wide.

Sale Price, 12½c yd.

Odd numbers and discontinued lines in Gossard Corsets.

\$6.50 and \$8.50 values

\$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.25 values

Sale Price, 29c

L. E. STAPLES MARKET STREET

The ladies of St. John's church are to serve a lunch to the men at the forts on Sunday evening.

UNITED STATES ENTERING A WAR ALREADY OLD

American Soldiers Will Glean
the Last Word Knowledge,
in Modern Warfare.

(By Associated Press)

British Headquarters in France, July 4.—(Staff Correspondence).—The arrival of the first contingents of the American Army in France serves to recall the fact that the United States is entering a war already old and wise—wise with the newly bought wisdom of three long adventurous years—and steeped in all the diabolical wickedness that incessant delving into the depths of destruction can bring to it.

Having escaped the first terrors of weapons which German science had evolved through tolling years of military preparation, the American divisions will nevertheless plunge eventually into a seething cauldron which has grown from the unavoidable policy of "fighting the devil with fire." They will have quickly to learn not only to take the awful German frightfulness with calm endurance, but to return it with an ever-increasing measure. In doing this many nerve-tearing and soul-searching experiences undoubtedly lie before them, but there are already thousands of young Americans in the Canadian and British ranks who have proved themselves truly worthy in the scorching flames of modern war.

The American forces are fortunate indeed to be able to base their education upon the bitter lessons learned by the French and British soldiers in all the eventful days that have followed that first rush of battle in 1914. Marvelously complete books of instruction have been built upon those experiences and out of these the American soldiers will glean the last word knowledge that will fit them for the foremost trenches.

First of all, when they take their place, will come the baptism of fire from the noisy black high-explosive German shells that scream in from afar and burst with terrifying reports—sometimes in most unexpected places. The Germans are great hell-benders both in noise and high-explosives. They even mix their adored "H.E." with their shrapnel shells which break high in the air and send their bullets showering down with the whine of an angry winter wind. The Americans soon will learn to distinguish the individual songs of the various shells for there is not the slightest doubt that the moment he discovers they are in the "line," the German will turn every available calibre of weapon against them in a flourish of introductory "hate." They will come over in batter—their shrieking, grumbling missiles—ranging in size and noise all the way from the rusty little pip-squeaks on whiz-bangs, up through the four-point-twos, the five-point-fives and then on to what the British Tommies laconically call "the big stuff"—the eight and eleven-inch howitzer shells and the projectiles from heavy-caliber long range naval guns, known without affection as "Whistling Percy."

There will be little opportunity to hear a "Big Bertha," for those famous old 42-centimetre howitzers are seldom used nowadays. It is believed that the Germans planned to bombard Arras with them, using prussic acid shells, but the British advance on Paster Monday last put a stop to that particularly nefarious scheme against the already sadly battered little Artois cathedral city.

There is also awaiting the new American army a horrid baptism of bombs and hand grenades and the still more dismaying introduction to the ghastly rattle of the machine-gun and its sinister swish of spraying bullets—sounds well calculated to stink with a moment of fear the heart of the bravest man.

But above all the American soldiers must equip themselves to endure the lethal gas that will be sent over against them in poisonous, vaporous clouds, or showered upon them in a deluge of heavily charged cylinders and shells. They must prepare to deal also with the treacherous lacrymatory gas which while not dangerous to life irritates the tearducts until one

gives with blazed, smarting eyes for hours. The surprise of both these gases is their altogether pleasant smell, the lethal variety suggesting the clean odor of a sanitary hospital ward, while the so-called tear gas has the appetizing scent of crushed ripe apples, or cedar.

There is also the reason-shaking terror of the "flammenwerfer," with its roaring stream of liquid fire starting with the velocity of a high-pressure fire hose and with an outpouring of smoke rising like a black cyclone cloud to the heavens.

The first day of their stay in battle trenches the Americans will make the acquaintance of a very old, but scarcely cherished, friend of the Tommies and Poohs—another member of the Werfer family known as "Mimie." This is the German mine thrower or minenwerfer, which flings over at short range great heavy projectiles known as "flying pigs" because of their wobbly, ungainly flight. They go off with a deafening roar, expending more energy in noise, however, than on material damage.

A notable development of the war has been the dread with which the Germans have seen "weapons of their own invention turned against them, and turned with a steadily increasing intensity." Their prisoners speak of the terror these weapons have caused and declare the German higher command is realizing all too late the Frankenstein it brought into being. While the Entente allies are multiplying these terrors on the lines laid down by Emperor William himself, the Germans, isolated so long from the world, find their resources and materials constantly failing both as to means of carrying on this style of warfare and, what is more important to them, combatting the retributive measures undertaken by British and French.

Aphyxiating gas may be taken as a striking example. The whole world was shocked when Germany released those poison clouds during their second attack on Ypres when the Allies, little suspecting such a weapon, had no protection whatever against it. The horror of those days when men engulfed by the lethal waves died agonizing deaths will never be forgotten. But the manner in which the Canadian troops rallied and prevented the Germans' breaking through in what they hoped would be a victorious march to Calais and Boulogne, will ever be one of the most thrilling stories of the world war. Nowadays the British fairly bathe the Germans in every form of gas whenever the slightest opportunity offers and prisoners will say their losses in these attacks have been alarmingly heavy. Gas is sent over in creeping banks of fog, is shot over in bombs that suddenly explode in trenches and at entrances to dugouts, while no billets or sleeping quarters for troops in rest miles back of the fighting line are safe from the gas shells which are ever knocking at their doors.

The bitterness of it all to the Germans, however, is the fact that daily they find they have less and less rubber with which to construct their gas masks, many of which are very inferior and offer but poor protection to the fighting men against gases that constantly are becoming more powerful.

Bombing and blazing off drums which they find exploding about them, incendiary and incendiary fury, heavy shells which break over them spouting streams of melted lead, are other species of the dread chickens of fatality that are daily flying home to the German roost.

It is small wonder that half-finished letters found on Germans in the front lines dwell upon the terror of the war, or that some go so far as to speak a desperate envy of the dead.

HAS ASSUMED FULL CHARGE OF OPERATIONS

(By Associated Press)

Mexico City, July 27.—General Salvador Alvarado, governor of Yucatan, who was called to the capital some time ago for a conference with President Carranza, has returned to Yucatan to assume full charge of military operations for the extermination of bandits in the states of Yucatan, Tabasco and Campeche. It was generally rumored when General Alvarado arrived here that he was to assume a place in Carranza's cabinet but his departure seems to have put an end to such rumors.

But above all the American soldiers must equip themselves to endure the lethal gas that will be sent over against them in poisonous, vaporous clouds, or showered upon them in a deluge of heavily charged cylinders and shells. They must prepare to deal also with the treacherous lacrymatory gas which while not dangerous to life irritates the tearducts until one

PHYSICAL TEST MAY ELIMINATE ONE MAN IN FOUR

This Is Estimate Made by
Draft Officials at
Washington.

Washington, July 27.—Reports of the first selective drafts to fill their quotas for the selective draft army are eagerly awaited by Washington officials because they will give the first definite information as to the probable percentage of rejections to be expected among the ten million registrants for physical reasons or for dependents.

All available statistics indicate a probable rejection of one in every four for physical disability. In different localities this will vary greatly, but the average for the whole country is expected to be between 25 and 30 per cent. There is no available data as to dependents, however, or as to how many must be excused under individual exceptions.

It appears probable that peculiar results will be brought out in some of the districts. If the reasoning of some officials is correct, the lowest rejection and exemption rates will be disclosed in well-to-do communities such as the suburbs of large cities where men of comfortable incomes make their homes. Some of such men, it is suggested, have had better food, better care and better surroundings than the factory hands of nearby towns, and they should be in better physical condition.

As a class, such young men could hardly be regarded as indispensable officials in their civil business, or industrial capacities, and dependents probably will not free as many of them from service as other classes.

In factory towns on the other hand, the rejection rate for physical disability probably will be high. The fact that the men are confined six days a week at their machines undoubtedly will have affected their physical condition. Virtually every married man of those registered in these places is the sole support of his wife and children and such men cannot be taken. Also as the industry in which they are engaged is vital in carrying on the war, industrial exemptions will run high.

Only reports from selection and district boards in typical communities can show exactly what is to be expected. Roughly, the war department has estimated that two men must be called for every soldier accepted, but they realize that the returns may tell a far different story.

EXETER

Exeter, July 27.—Co. A, Coast Artillery corps, of 109 men, left at 8:57 yesterday morning amidst cheers and tearful farewells from thousands.

Almost to Exeter the townspople turned out. All places of business, stores and many factories remained closed till after the train bearing the soldiers had departed.

It was a solemn, yet inspiring occasion. The boys were astir early and marched to mess at the P. E. A. cafe at 8:30, even at that early hour, crowds viewed them as they passed along.

Captain Fosa called the company together and ordered them to assemble for their photograph in front of the town hall building. The march to the station was commenced at 8:30, the column being headed by the Exeter brass band, followed by the fire department, headed by Chief George H. Carter. Then came a long double line of citizens, headed by Chief of Police Evelyn A. Bunker, and members of the force, citizens, a delegation of women, the Exeter Boy Scouts, and in the rear the Coast Artillery corps, led by Capt. Alvin E. Foss, First Lieut. John H. Bradley of Brentwood, and Second Lieut. Charles J. Blake. Fully 2,000 men were in line, the route to the station being up Front street to Lincoln.

Exeter probably never witnessed such a scene as took place at the station during the 45 minutes the boys were waiting for the train; they were drawn up in double column, and many a brother, sister and parent came for a last farewell; women wept, and dry eyes were scarce, even among the men. A solid mass of humanity packed the station platform, making it difficult for many to get glimpse of the boys as they entered the train. Many accompanied them to Rockingham Junction, where the change was made for Portsmouth, and thence to Fort Stark in New Castle. The citizens, both of Exeter and the neighboring towns had already presented the company with a sum amounting to about \$500, but during the wait for the train hats were passed again, and another sum of \$100 was collected, which will later be presented to the boys.

The neighboring towns which were represented in the company did not forget their boys, and large delegations from them saw the departure, especially Kensington. At Newmarket, a rousing farewell was given the men Wednesday morning as they left on the 6:50 train for Exeter to report here. At Rockingham Junction another large crowd assembled to bid them farewell yesterday morning, as

they made the change for Portsmouth, has taken a position at the Adams Drug Store, Portsmouth.

Mrs. Louis Willy of Otis avenue is visiting relatives in Meredith and Ashland, N. H.

Mrs. Susie Hubbard of the Inter-vene passed Thursday in Manchester. Mrs. Addie Plaisted of North Berwick is visiting her niece, Mrs. J. H. Shaw of Pleasant street.

The choir rehearsal of the Second Christian church will be held this evening at 7:30 at the home of Miss Cawell.

At Prince's Market.

Sugar cured ham, family size, whole 30c lb; cut them in two, 25c lb.

Sugar cured shoulders, 23c lb.

Pork spring lamb, 23c lb.

We will bone and roll them.

20 Cases lightning jars, 90c pints;

\$1.00 quarts.

Large ear pineapples, 22c.

Can peas, 13c.

Chili con, 13c.

New potatoes, 50c peck.

KITTERY POINT

Kittery Point, July 27.—A very successful garden party was held at the Oldbury house on Thursday afternoon where the Pepperrell association met for the annual reunion. Everett Pepperrell Wheeler of New York gave the address. The subject was "The Civil War and the War of Today," which was listened to with much interest by the large gathering present. Philbrick's orchestra furnished the music. Following is a list of officers for the year: President, Ralph Bartlett, Boston; secretary and treasurer, Winifred Fernald; first vice president, John A. Cooley, Leland, who is now with the Field Hospital corps; he also being with the First New Hampshire regiment on the Mexican border last summer.

Mrs. E. P. Norden of Boston is making a fortnight's visit with Mrs. Edward Smith.

KITTERY

Kittery, July 27.—The annual picnic of Pleasanton Chapter, No. 26, O. E. S. was held at Quonquidgian Park on Thursday afternoon and evening and despite the terrible heat of the day there was a good attendance. Members from the South Berwick and North Berwick chapters were also present. A program of sports had been prepared with the following results: Peanut hunt for children under ten, Kenneth Mabey; ring toss for boys, Herbert Waits; three-legged race for boys, Masters Roberts and Kimball; sack race for boys, Milton Spinney; ring toss for girls, Gertrude Spinney; sack race for girls, Marion Dimmick; throwing baseball for girls, Alice Titus; passing game, F. M. Smith; tossing ball into pan, Mrs. Nellie Jackson; pipe lighting contest, Mrs. Letta Smith and Willard Locke.

The feature of the day was the ladies' baseball game which resulted in a victory for Mrs. Locke's team, score 6 to 4. The line-ups were:

Winning team—Mrs. Bernice Locke, Mrs. Letta Smith, Mrs. Agnes Philbrick, Irene Philbrick, Thérèse Spinney, Elva Cole, Misses F. Robbins and A. Titus.

W. S. Spinney's team—Mrs. Spinney, Misses Alice Titus, Laural Spinney, Mildred Woods, Gertrude Spinney; Mrs. A. Titus; Misses Kempton and Titley, Umpire F. M. Smith. Score 6 to 4. Three innings.

At Sea Point every Saturday afternoon until September, Miss Letta Usher's baseball game which resulted in a victory for Mrs. Locke's team, score 6 to 4. The line-ups were:

Winning team—Mrs. Bernice Locke, Mrs. Letta Smith, Mrs. Agnes Philbrick, Irene Philbrick, Thérèse Spinney, Elva Cole, Misses F. Robbins and A. Titus.

Mrs. W. S. Spinney's team—Mrs. Spinney, Misses Alice Titus, Laural Spinney, Mildred Woods, Gertrude Spinney; Mrs. A. Titus; Misses Kempton and Titley, Umpire F. M. Smith.

A very interesting meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held at the home of the president, Mrs. Charles Sawyer on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Ada Chamberlain, Mrs. B. D. Jacques, committee for Boys' Home, B. P. Wheeler, Miss Edith Salter, tomb and lot committee, Miss Sawyer, Miss Edith Ratt, secretary of Reality Company. Tea was served from 3 to 5 o'clock. Miss Winifred Fernald and Miss Elizabeth Hutchison served. Home-made cake and candy were sold. The ice cream was served by Mrs. W. H. Tooley. Pictures of Mr. William Pepperrell, Marjory Pepperrell and Col. William Pepperrell found a ready sale. The rooms were open to visitors and were attractively decorated with flags and flowers. Mrs. Horace Mitchell was in charge.

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A woman's suffrage meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Marella Roberts this evening. Several prominent speakers will be present and the public is cordially invited.

Arrived this morning the Consolidated coal steamer Island.

Sailed: Yawl Oceanus; owner C. N. Bond, Boston yacht club.

Little Miss Blanche Sawyer returned to her home in Kennebunkport today after visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Seeger are passing a few days at the White Mountains.

Miss Susan Willard of Cambridge, Mass., arrived at the Parkfield hotel today for the summer.

The subject of the morning service at the Congregational church on Sunday morning is "Christ, the King."

Mrs. Harry Handel is passing the day with Mrs. William Washburn of Portsmouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brooks are passing the day in Kennebunkport.

The Hotel Pepperrell was the official headquarters for the Pepperrell association during its annual convention the past week. The Hon. Everett Pepperrell Wheeler of New York and Mrs. Wheeler received at the hotel; Miss F. Woods of Cambridge entertained at a dinner party on Thursday night friends from Portsmouth and Dover. Other recent arrivals at the Pepperrell include Miss A. H. Hersey, of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thorne, Concord, N. H., Rev. D. E. Trout, Brattleboro, Vt., Major J. H. Wheat, Washington, D. C., Misses Katherine and Alice Hayes of Dover, Miss Mac Thompson, Boston, Thomas J. Lane and Adam Schwartz of Brooklyn, William Dean Howell dined with his daughter and granddaughter at the Pepperrell on Wednesday. Among the other dinner guests were Miss Venetia of Portsmouth, Mrs. Samuel Hale and Miss Alice Davis of Dover, Miss Alice Bartlett and Miss Ward Allen of Pittsburg.

Rey. and Mrs. William Forgrave went to Portsmouth today to remain several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shackleton have taken rooms at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pinkham on Love lane.

Miss Gladys Goodwin of Damariscotta is visiting relatives in York.

Miss May Moody of Otis avenue was a visitor in York on Friday.

Mrs. F. W. Call and Mrs. F. W. Mahy were visitors in Dover on Thursday evening.

Miss Evelyn Shaw of Pleasant street has returned from a few days' visit in South Berwick.

Mrs. Frank Emerson of Kittery Depot has been a recent visitor in Haverhill, Mass.

Rev. E. H. Macy and Miss Ruth Macy of Ogunquit were among those who were in attendance at the Eastern Star picnic on Thursday.

Miss Gladys Minikin of Cottle's Hill

HAMPTON BEACH

Week of July 23

FREE VAUDEVILLE

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday—
The Four Del Zuros; Sensational
Aerial Act.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday—
The Chog Hong Wa Troupe, Chinese
Entertainers.

THE NEW PENTUCKET
Situated on the Ocean Front, 12 hours
South of Casino;
BEST OF TABLE BOARD AND
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The Portsmouth Herald

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FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS
TELEPHONES:

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Portsmouth, N. H., Friday, July 27, 1917.

The Risks in Farming.

The Connecticut valley in Massachusetts was visited by a terrific storm a few days ago which did extensive damage in the tobacco and onion fields, which in that section are numerous, productive and profitable. There was high wind, an exceptional downpour of rain and some hail, and many fine fields of tobacco were practically ruined while others were badly damaged. And the same was true of many onion fields. A Springfield paper says "the claim that the damage done to the tobacco crop will rise into the hundreds of thousands of dollars is warranted."

The same paper says that "many citizens are for the first time coming to have a sense of the dangers which the farmer faces." It is a fact that a very small proportion of the people not engaged in agriculture have any idea of the dangers the farmers face in the form of bad weather conditions and pests of all descriptions. By intelligent effort pests can be successfully fought, but weather conditions are beyond human control, and in the case of unusual storms, floods and drought the farmers in the affected sections are practically helpless and obliged to take what the elements bring to them, let the consequences be what they may.

Great numbers of farmers in different parts of the country suffer heavy losses every year through no fault of their own. They plant and cultivate diligently and intelligently only to see their profits wiped out by drought, floods or early frosts. But as a rule the regions swept by disaster are so small in comparison with the size of the country that the consuming public is not noticeably affected and the victims of disaster lack the sympathy to which they are clearly entitled.

The greatest damage to crops is usually suffered in the western states, where farming operations are on a much larger scale than in the East, and where unfavorable conditions are apt to cover a wider territory. The saving fact is that the country is so large that there is usually an abundance in the aggregate, regardless of the sufferings of stricken sections, and this is why people do not better understand the risks the farmer has to face. It is a common impression that all the farmer has to do is to plant, harvest and get rich, while the fact is that there are few businesses subject to greater risk than is that of farming.

It would be well if this were more generally understood. There are too many who look upon the farmers as food autocrats enriching themselves at the expense of other workers, when the fact is that they are nothing of the sort. They earn what they get as fully as any class of toilers in the world, and are not always sure of getting what they earn. It is a hard fate to have the results of a season's labor wiped out in a day, or even in an hour, through no fault of one's own and with no insurance to partially offset the loss. The farmer's life is far from being continuous sunshine and he falls far short of sleeping regularly on a bed of roses.

"Regulations are regulations," said a naval officer in New York the other day to two girls who had applied for positions as typewriters in the navy department, and who were rejected because they were flat-footed. It has not been commonly supposed that girls operate typewriters with their feet, but perhaps it's different in the navy. Furthermore, some "regulations" which are very rigid at the beginning of a war are mightily bent before the conclusion of the struggle. This applies to men for the army and navy as well as to flat-footed girls who would like to operate typewriters.

New Hampshire has reason to be proud of the large proportion of its children who are taking care of gardens this summer. It is estimated that there is a garden for every third child in the primary and grammar schools and that most of those who have no gardens of their own are working in other people's. When the results of the war gardening are figured up next fall New Hampshire will stand well to the front, in proportion to population.

Word comes from Chicago that a lot of speculators in dressed poultry are facing heavy losses. Immense stocks are in cold storage, where they have been held for a long time, and the condition of the markets is not assuring. Those who have tears to shed over this sort of thing—should prepare to shed them now.

The Sunday school picnic season has arrived and there will be many happy outings between now and fall. And very soon after the close of the picnic season Christmas will be in sight. It is no wonder that the children, especially those with a grain of thrift in their makeup, like to go to Sunday school.

Porto Rico has adopted prohibition by a majority which must be highly gratifying to the "bone dryers" of this country. And to the credit of the Porto Ricans it must be said they did this without any tommymot about its being a "war measure."

From the Exchanges

Noone on Decadent Democrats.

(From Nashua Telegraph)
It was evident to the Mayor from Noone's appearance, as he came into the editorial sanctum of the Patriot, that the Peterborough philosopher was burdened with some problem of state. His salutation was brief. His usual smile had disappeared. A thoughtful frown corrugated his brow. The martial stride was missing. He sank heavily into his accustomed chair and it was several minutes before he spoke. Then, without preliminary observation, he plunged at once in the subject that engrossed his mind. "Major," he said, "what availeth it if the President succeeds in making the world safe for Democrats and Democrats fail to appreciate the great boon that is bestowed upon them?"

"Oh world say, Councillor," replied the Major, "that it was love's labor lost. But why ask you such a question? I am sure Farrand appreciates the room set apart for his use in the noggin; and when pay day comes he will as cheerfully endorse his check as Acting Postmaster, as though it were addressed to him as a full commissioned servant of the government."

"No, Major," interrupted Noone, keen and perceptive as you are, you do not comprehend my question. I have no doubt of the laudable gratitude of Farrand and other Democrats holding office. They fairly tread on air when they are not holding down chairs. The appreciation of which speak comes of acts that will benefit the Democratic party hereafter. We claim to be the party of the people, the common people, as Abraham Lincoln called them; and our leaders should never get above them by imitating the ways of the aristocracy. Thomas Jefferson hitched the horse he rode from Virginia to Washington to a post beside the highway, and walked to the capitol to be inaugurated. He wore neither watch nor jewelry on that eventful day; and put on no frills. Although he was coming into a salary of \$26,000 a year, he neither sported a silk hat nor had his trousers pressed by the tailor. He was noted for his simplicity, and it was this simplicity that endeared him to the people and gave him partly such a long lease of power. Are Democratic beneficiaries of this administration following the example of Jefferson?"

"I had supposed," Councillor," was the Major's reply, "that all Democrats whom the President had made safe in office were emulating the simplicity of Emperor William II and his brother Adolf, modestly keeping on a level with the people."

"There is where you are wrong, Major," said Noone, "and it is because you and I and other Democrats still in the trenches are being imposed upon and misrepresented by a certain Democratic office holder that I am with you today."

"Speak, Councillor, I am all attention," answered the Major. "Who is the offender against the simplicity of manner and dress laid down by the founder of our party?"

"Well, Major, you must let me tell my story in my own way," said Noone readily. "When National Committeeman Murchie was rewarded for his valor in political campaigns by being appointed a Major in the Adjutant-General's department at Washington, he was a member of the Canoe Club of Concord. Now, this club is composed of royal good fellows who rejoice when a fellow member makes a ten strike. While they didn't understand just how Civilian Murchie could volunteer as a Major when everybody else had to volunteer as a private, they did know a soft spot when they saw it, and determined to honor the recipient. So a committee was appointed to buy a fitting testimonial to present the first war hero of their club. Their task was an embarrassing one. As Murchie's job was on the quill, and not of the sword, it did not seem fitting to give him a saber. A pistol if carried would be dangerous, not only to Murchie himself, unaccustomed as he is to firearms, but also to the innocent clerks in his office. Modern weapons are automatic in their action, and such a pistol might work deadly harm to the gallant Major or to innocent bystanders. Spaniels are not now worn, and sheaves are uncomfortable as headgear in Washington during the summer. The government furnishes the belt and other accoutrements of an officer. Well, Major, that committee actually bought and presented to Murchie a jeweled gold wrist watch; and he accepted it, and is now wearing it. Think of it, a Democratic disciple of Thomas Jefferson wearing a wrist watch! What are the farmers of New Hampshire going to say of that?"

"But, Councillor," interrupted the Major, "wrist watches are fashionable. Diplomats wear them, and so do all the Four Hundred of New York. You couldn't go into society without them. Murchie will be in Washington to usher the grand dames at 'wrist receptions' will be a large part of his duties."

"Fashionable, Major, fashionable!" exclaimed Noone, and his voice shook with emotion. "How long since has the Democratic party become the fashionable party of this country? How many victories has it won because its leaders were men of fashion? Do you mean to tell me that our great leaders affected the adorments of the effete courts of Europe? I have no doubt that Caesar Nicholas wore a wrist-watch studed with diamonds before the Democrats of Russia went

him into banishment. Old Bill the Kaiser, undoubtedly, looks at his when he tells the Lord what he ought to do for the Germans. Possibly Rockefeller and Morgan have them to wear at functions; but I'll bet they don't have them on when they are putting it over the unsophisticated. Billy Ahern and Governor Felker are Democrats who move in the best of circles, but I'll wager that neither of them even wears finger rings, let alone wrist watches. Again I say to you, what availeth it for the President to make the country safe for Democrats if our leaders like Murchie are to mix up Democracy with Aristocracy that the man on the street cannot tell one from the other?"

"What is the Democratic party coming to? Next you know, Naval Officer Nash will be wearing bangles on his arms, Marshal O'Neill will be sporting bracelets on his ankles. Dr. Seth Jones will be displaying precious stones on his slippers and Farrand will be appearing in summer furs, all to be fashionable. How General Jackson would have looked going into battle with a wrist watch! Of course, Murchie is not going into battle, or near enough to smell the smoke; but the plain Democrats will not think of this when they see him in uniform in the next political campaign, beweaved at the wrist. I tell you, Major, it isn't the office holders, numerous as they are under this administration, who elect the ticket at the polls. What are the farmers, who when they work in the hayfields tell time by the sun, going to say when they see such leaders as Murchie on the political platform decorated as dukes, and listen to them arguing that Democrats and simplicity are one? The Romans became effeminate with success; and Rome fell. If Democratic office holders are going to become decadent by imitating the aristocracy, then Jefferson's simplicity and the Democratic party are at an end."

The Major rose to expostulate, but before he could find words, Noone had bolted for the Red Cross headquarters on the floor above where he had down his usual generous contribution.

When to Expect Peace

(From the Kansas City Journal)
As long as the Allies hold to their ideals of making the world safe for democracy, as long as human rights and human liberty are the goals for which the best and bravest are fighting, there can be no peace of Potsdam. When the final terms shall have been agreed upon they will not bear the stamp of autocratic authorship, but will be written in the blood of the world's free men and women who have died to insure freedom for all time to those who shall come after them. Until the overthrow of despotism, until the remaining and sustaining repository of feudalism and political corruption embodied in the persons of Emperor William II and his brother Adolf have been crushed never to rise again, the war will continue, cost what it may.

Keep the War Democratic
(From the St. Paul Pioneer Press)
America is in a war which may test its resources to the utmost.

To make victory complete the country must be one united nation with all citizens coordinated in a homogeneous mass.

Put this cannot and will not be done unless the war is kept democratic. In republics such as the United States every man has an equal interest, and this fact must be appreciated and intelligently included in every movement of the Government.

Peremptory and unexplained actions by authorities tend to cause many to believe that they are unimportant and unnecessary pieces of humanity, and are not being considered. In other words the masses will think they are being governed autocratically. Such a belief would be fatal to a successful prosecution of the war.

Patriots to the Heart's Depths
(From the Baltimore Star)
Don't forget to count among the real patriots the mothers who smile bravely when their boys are drafted

An Honorable Name

(From the Worcester Telegram)
Maryland may change its name to Workland. The compulsory work law passed by the legislature at Baltimore goes into effect Aug. 29. It provides for the drafting of all able-bodied persons between 18 and 60 years of age who will not be taken for the war and have no useful occupation. Into the service of the state, the counties, the city of Baltimore or their agencies, or for their employment by private concerns, agricultural, industrial or otherwise. That means work for all the voluntary loafers as well as those who believe they cannot find fair work for wages. All those liable under the law must register, and the machinery for getting at the draft is almost as elaborate as that used to make the great United States army draft. There are some exceptions, including students fitting for work and persons temporarily dissatisfied with their employers on questions of wages. The idle rich must register with the others, for there is no exemption on account of plenty of means to live on. All the able-bodied must work. Farmers have reported in advance that men never known to work have applied for jobs and others who worked only when they had to, have gone on a regular day and hour work that is astonishing. The joy riders have volunteered to quit that and go to work. As there is a fine for each idler who fails to register the rush to sign up for work is unprecedented.

Historical Information Requested
Editor Herald:

In a sketch of Charles Chauncy, there appears the following: "In 1791 he settled in the south part of Portsmouth, in a large wooden gambrel-roofed house. This was formerly the celebrated estate of Col. Pierce Long, who had deceased two years previously. Here Mr. Chauncy continued to reside till his death, November 22, 1809."

MANCHESTER COTTON MILLS OPERATIVES ON ANXIOUS SEAT

(By Associated Press)

Manchester, England, July 27.—The question of putting the Lancashire cotton mills on short time is causing a good deal of anxiety among the operatives.

"There are at present in England 65,000,000 spindles, 47,000,000 of which are controlled by the Spinners Federation and 4,000,000 by the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' association. This leaves about 4,000,000 spindles outside the federation to take advantage of any limitations that the members of the federation impose upon themselves. It is this fact which prevents the voluntary adoption of any short time by the federation when it was recommended to the members, and when it would have been less hurtful to the trade than it is likely to be now under more drastic restrictions.

The Manchester Guardian says: "The growth and importance of the cotton industry may be judged from the fact that the output of the mills in addition to providing for our home requirements, represents about a third of our total exports of manufactures. The cotton crops of the world average about 20,000,000 bales, and in the normal times, England with considerably over one-third of the spindles of the world, consumes annually 4,000,000 bales of cotton. If therefore

there is a big reduction in the supply of cotton coming to this country, and the price is inflated by the speculation, it becomes impossible to keep the mills running at full time.

"There is something to be said for the view that even our poorest customers in India, China and Africa are able to pay more for cotton goods than they do in normal times, because the crops they produce are bringing better prices. It is also a fact that until recently cotton goods were not dear in comparison with those made from other textiles. Still, the fact remains that the present range is very bad for trade.

"In addition to that the adversity in the cotton trade immediately injures the bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing industries. There are thousands of workers in those branches, and, like weavers and spinners, they have to submit to reduced earnings. Miners and transport workers are affected. Thousands of tons of coal which the factories consume when running are left in the coal fields, railway labor is consequently reduced and the carrying companies are forced to be idle. Any interference with the requisite supply of cotton to the mills, means indeed, a big loss to nearly all the workers in Lancashire as well as the capitalists, professionals and shopkeeping classes."

INTERESTING COMPARISON OF AIR FIGHTING

Made by the Commander of the German Flying Forces.

(By Associated Press)
The Hague, Netherlands, July 27.—Interesting comparison of British, French and German methods of air fighting were made recently by Gen. Von Kneppen, commander of the German flying forces in an interview with the Berlin correspondent of the Holland News Bureau. Gen. Von Kneppen admitted that the air forces of the Entente allies were superior on the western front and in the Baltic, but said that on the eastern front the German airmen outnumbered their adversaries. More superiority in numbers, however, he professed to believe, meant nothing when compared to the quality of machines and of the men flying them. He added:

"The Frenchman is obviously not to be placed on a par with our airmen from the point of view of morale, but it is just in flying that the Briton proves that he is of German race and therefore has a love of fighting. In general, the Frenchman only attacks when he finds himself numerically superior. He avoids a fight under equal conditions. The Briton seeks the combat. The Frenchman only attacks once; if the first attack is unsuccessful, he immediately retires. The Englishman on the other hand, fights until he or his opponent goes under."

"In their squad aeroplanes of 200 horsepower and the British Sopwith triplanes, they possess splendid machines which mostly equal our best machines.

"More important, however, than the superiority of the machines is that of the crews. The enemy battle airmen are just as much up to their jobs as ours. That is not so, however, with the reconnoitering airmen. In the case of the French their training which should be of a purely military character, is mediocre; while with the British it is even inferior. Here are to be found the deeper causes of the better performances of their fliers."

"To the British, flying is a sport, the climax whereof is a fight. They seek the combat regardless of the question whether the carrying out of the fight entitles them to victory or not. The German, is first of all a soldier, who looks upon every flight as a military operation and that decides his line of conduct. Our proportionately smaller losses therefore show that our commanders are too good soldiers to set their airmen impossible tasks. Moreover the airmen are sent out singly, for the fulfillment of military tasks. The century old German military tradition cannot be caught up by the three years' warfare of the British."

A final inquiry as to who the Germans prefer to meet as enemies elicited the response: "That is a question which may not be put. It is not the sporting achievement but the fulfillment of the charge in hand that is the main thing. With us every soldier wants to be a Boeckeler; the death of his comrades does not frighten him."

Can anyone say that this house is still standing and if so, where located? Or where was this estate of Col. Pierce Long at the South End?

J. H. S.
Portsmouth, N. H., July 27.

THE HERALD HEARS

That the Grant hot houses on Woodbury avenue produced 26 tons of tomatoes during the past winter and spring.

That the police are getting close to the bootleggers.

That such signs as those demanded by the public should be placed on the iron pole on Market square.

That the present sign seems to stick regardless of city authorities or anybody else.

That if the electric railway which controls the sign in question are holding them there it seems that there should be some way of having them removed.

That one of the war ships which recently left the local navy yard is coming right back.

That there is good chance for miners in the navy.

That nobody can give us the name of the new permanent secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

That the toll bridge holdup in New Hampshire is some bunk.

That the state is losing money every day by this hold-up.

That visitors among the White Mountains report that the ravines are still filled with snow, and the famous snow arch in Tuckerman's Ravine bids fair to last all summer. There are still deep drifts where snow has never been seen at this season, but it will probably have to be admitted that it thawed a little around the edges during the hot wave this week.

That more than one man will go shy for a shirt if the speculating bug is allowed to continue his work.

That a civil war veteran suggests that one of the ways to be patriotic is to use a postage stamp every day.

That this man must love writing more than the most of us.

Sealin' Things At Night

(From the New York Herald)
Ever since it first broke into public life Senator James Hamilton Lewis has been seeing things where they were not. His discovery concerning the German Chancellor is of a piece with his wonderful discovery of a few years ago that China was preparing to make war on the United States.

**PORPSMOUTH
FISH CO.**

TELEPHONE 760

Cod,

Haddock, Halibut,
Fresh Mackerel,

Oysters, Clams,

Salt Mackerel,

Salt Herring,

Smoked Herring,

Slack Salted Pollock and

Codfish.

AUTO DELIVERY.

**NEW GUESTS AT
THE WENTWORTH**

Arrivals at The Wentworth on Thursday included the following: Mrs. Ernest M. Greenfield, New York; Mrs. J. McClellan Greenfield, Mrs. James R. Chisholm, Montclair; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kingsbury, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bump, Boston; Miss Sarah King, New York; Miss J. L. Gardner, John T. King, William E. Seelye, Bridgeport; Mr. and Mrs. William C. Spear, Manchester; Mrs. Leon S. Dexter, Miss Dorothy, Dexter, Overbrook, Pa.; B. J. Orson, New York; Thomas Burke, Lowell; D. B. Owen, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. E. Z. Haistead, Miss Caroine Haistead, Patterson; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Deville, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Byrnes, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Grant Walker, Weston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Shea, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Cadman, Hudson, Mrs. Adelie Dugue and children, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. S. Jackson and sons, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. William H. North, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond W. Egan, Cincinnati; Mrs. Helen R. Carroll, A. Howard-Carroll, A. R. Carroll; and Mrs. Hugh P. Gleannan of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Jerome H. Rice, Miss M. Rice, Cambridge, N. Y.; Miss N. Sparkes, Oregon; Dr. and Mrs. Schram, Miss B. Lovejoy, Mrs. J. K. Wallace, New York; A. L. Danforth, Boston; Mrs. Charles A. Adams, Brookline.

The time to read the news is while it's news. The Herald gives it to you.

Dr. Goodall

Is Now at the "Zenith" of His Good Name and Record both in

DENTISTRY AND MUSIC

He is now able to teach four hours each day Vocal Music: viz., how to breathe correctly as all the great operatic singers do; "Pharyngitis" deeply breathing, then secondly how to sing naturally and correctly by proper teaching where and how to place the voice.

All Plates to Be Repaired
If left with Dr. Goodall any evening between 7 and 10 o'clock will be finished and ready for use early the next morning, say 8 or 9.00.

Dr. Goodall Is a Specialist in Bridge Work and Gold Crowns

and he will guarantee all work as strictly first class in every particular and at reasonable prices.

Bad teeth filled and treated successfully in one week or less.

Extracting teeth as usual.

All work is strictly cash on delivery and guaranteed as first class always.

Dr. Goodall will give to his patients in Dentistry 3 hours in the forenoon, 9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 4:30 p. m.

Quick Repairs on All Artificial Dentistry, Cracked Plates or Broken Teeth.

Dr. Goodall can be engaged to sing solos in Church or any Beach Hotel.

OLYMPIA Friday and Saturday

The Coolest Place in Town!

**DOROTHY DALTON In the Triangle-Lince Production
"WILD WINSHIP'S WIDOW"**

A Comedy Drama Laid in Virginia.

Molly King in
"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS."Genevieve Hamper in the Fox Production
"TANGLED LIVES"**GUARDSMEN
START SOON
FOR SOUTH**

N. E. Men Ordered to Charlotte as Soon as Mustered In.

General Edwards yesterday wired General Wood of the Department of the Southeast that he had orders to ship the New England troops for the new 26th division of the army down South as soon as they are mustered into service; and asked when the Charlotte, N. C., camp grounds will be ready.

Advance units of the New England force are slated to entrain before the big movement gets under way to prepare camp for the entire division. It was announced last evening. Identically as national guard will drop from all outposts with the formality of "drill" by the President, August 5, and the forerunners of the main body of state soldiers will begin pitching tents as "regulars."

The railroads of this district have already begun mobilizing facilities for transporting the 40,000 man power fighting machine furnished by these six states, and the word from General Wood, stating that the way is clear to be followed promptly by despatch of troops trains from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont.

**BOSTON AND MAINE WANTS
RIGHT TO IMPROVE ROAD**

Temporary Receiver Files Petition for Authority.

Attorney George P. Mayberry, counsel for James H. Hustis, temporary receiver of the Boston and Maine railroad, filed eight petitions in the federal court yesterday seeking authority to make various improvements on the road and its leased lines, and also to enter into certain contracts necessary to continue the operation of the road.

The principal petitions are those requesting a decision of the court on the question of how improvements shall be financed on the Concord and Montreal and Connecticut River roads, two Boston and Maine leased lines. Before the receivership it was customary to make the improvements and accept payment later from the leased lines, either through a special stock issue or as a direct charge against them to be adjusted on a cash basis. The directors of the Concord and Montreal have already voted to repay the Boston and Maine for any improvements made on their lines, but no such action has been taken by the Connecticut river.

A new roundhouse is necessary at Plymouth, N. H., to replace the one burned a few months ago, and other improvements are necessary on the Connecticut. These two matters will come up for a hearing on July 31. Authority is also asked to contract with the North Adams Electric Light company for power to light Hoosac tunnel to deposit certain securities under the workingmen's compensation act, to make improvements in the immigration station at Newport, Vt., and to carry out certain work at Chelmsford on the so-called east and ten per cent basis as bids for the work were rejected recently because they were too high.

OF THE BILLIONS FOR COAST DEFENSE HAVE YOU SEEN PORTSMOUTH NAMED?

The billions named for coast defense the names of the forts for this district are not mentioned in the newspaper dispatches. Why? There is no more important point on the New England coast and for the past twenty years talk of large barracks, etc., have been made but no action. Why not a fair portion for the needs of this section. Let's get busy.

MISS MARY SHAW WILL HAVE CHARGE *

Miss Mary Shaw will have charge of the tea room at the Unity chain hotel on Middle street which will open on Saturday afternoon. The tea room will be open for the reception of guests from 3:30 to 7:30 o'clock and odds fair to be very popular with our people as well as the summer guests.

LIBBY FAMILY REUNION

The fourteenth annual reunion of the sons and daughters of John Libby will be held at Cleaves hall, opposite the Boston and Main station, Old

Orchard, Me., August 18, 1917, forenoon and afternoon.

Any descendant of John Libby or any member of their family, may become a member of the Libby Family association upon the payment of 25 cents to the treasurer. All included in the above classification are invited to attend this reunion. At the last annual meeting it was voted to ask each member of the association to contribute ten cents each toward expenses, to be paid at the meeting or forwarded to the treasurer.

**PEOPLE
YOU KNOW,**

Mrs. E. M. Fisher is visiting in New York.

Miss Marion Craig is visiting at York.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Davis Mayo of Plaistow were visitors here on Friday.

Miss Ruth Jenkins of Lincoln avenue is restricted to her home by illness.

Hugh Gibson, of Lincoln avenue is able to be out again after his recent illness.

Miss Dorothy Berry, who has been spending two weeks in Chestnut Hill, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Leavitt of Millbrook, Me., are here to pass the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Allen C. deRochement of Ash street is visiting her brother, George Evans of Reading, Mass.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of Deputy Sheriff Wilbur R. Shaw, is the guest of Mrs. A. C. Thompson in Newfields.

Hon. John W. Emery and family have reopened their residence on Middle street after a two months' stay in Elliot.

County Commissioner George A. Carlisle of Exeter was here on Friday to attend the meeting of the commissioners.

Mrs. Kenneth MacKenzie and son Vincent of Chestnut Hill, is visiting her mother, Mrs. William Gibson of Lincoln avenue.

Mrs. Horace L. Rowe who has been passing several weeks with relatives at Sabattus, Me., returned home on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Merritt G. Delano and daughter, Marjorie, of Northwest street, have gone to Cliff Island, Portland harbor, to pass their vacation.

Miss Nathalie Clark of this city has accepted a position in the office at Passaconaway Inn, York Cliffs, for the remainder of the season.

Daniel Casey, secretary of the Hayhill, Mass., Chamber of Commerce and his wife was here on Thursday. He paid The Herald a pleasant call.

Edward P. Downing and wife of Middleboro, Mass., who have been visiting here, are now the guests of Mr. Downing's sister, Mrs. Fred Stimpson of Elliot.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Mary Abbie Goodwin.

Mrs. Abbie Goodwin died at her home at Locke's Cove in Kittery, on Friday noon. She leaves a daughter, Mrs. Chester Wheeler, also two sisters.

SPECIALS AT CATER'S MARKET,

37 DANIEL ST., TEL. 120.

Stirfry, roasts of beef, 32c lb.

3 Qts. native string beans for 26c.

New potatoes, best quality, 49c pk.

New onions, fancy, only 4c lb.

Fancy beans, only 6c bunch.

New turnips only 3c lb.

Large bottles of grape juice, 25c.

4 Rockford melons for 25c.

Native fowls and roasting chickens,

spring lamb and fresh pork at Cater's Market.

AT DEDES'

Georgia peaches, 25c and 35c doz.

Ripe Rockford cantaloupes, 4 for 25c.

California plums, 10c doz.

Medium Sunlist oranges, 16 for 25c.

Now that the "hawking men" collecting funds for the so-called "beach patrol," several colleges in the south, and various advertising fakirs have made a clean-up. It can be said that the summer season is well under way.

SEWING MACHINES—3. Slightly used Singer machine, drop head, latest attachments, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.00. One drop head Domestic, \$15. Expert repairing, parts and supplies for all machines. A. F. Shaw, 22 Congress street, Singer machines. Tel: 11397. No 127, 1w.

Fresh fruit of all kinds at Parus Bros. Tel: 235W.

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**COMPLAIN MAIL
IS OPENED****Congressmen Tague and Ballinger Tell of Important Letters Tampered With.**

Washington, July 27—Both Congressman Peter F. Tague and Congressman Ballinger yesterday testified before the house committee on post-office expenditures that their private mail had been repeatedly opened in transit, presumably by officials of the postoffice department. Congressman Tague declared that letters which he considered "sacred" had thus been tampered with while being forwarded under his own frank as a member of the house of representatives.

Mr. Tague exhibited one "special delivery" letter which had been slit open on one side and one end. He said that up to the time he had taken issue with the department on the pneumatic tube matter himself had never been tampered with, but there were numerous instances of tampering more recently.

It was indirectly and inferentially alleged that he had been troubled by postoffice inspectors because he had opposed legislation wanted by the department, particularly that for the abolition of pneumatic mail tubes in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

Chairman Keating of the house committee read a letter today from Postmaster-General Burleson referring to the Flaherty charges as coming from a "discharged employee" and saying ordinarily the postoffice department took no notice of such matters. However, Mr. Burleson denied the allegations and offered to send the records of the department to the committee.

Mr. Tague testified that the only way he can communicate with his family is to write in plain envelopes and stamp them; otherwise he stated the letters are almost invariably opened.

Congressman Ballinger informed the committee that he had had similar experiences. A registered letter sent out by him had been opened, he stated and another important document had never reached its destination.

The testimony of the two Boston congressmen caused a sensation in the committee and among the members of the house.

OVER 500 SHIPS DESTROYED IN SIX MONTHS

Birmingham, England, July 26.—Mr. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary of the Minister of Munitions, after explaining the imperative need of labor inflation, told a gathering of munition workers that this country had lost over 500 ships, most of them of heavy tonnage, in six months. He said that unless a good part of that loss was made good by increasing the output of new ships, the country must inevitably be starved into a shameful peace.

Omar Revised

A bear of elder underpeth the bough This torrid day—a couple straws and thou

Beside me bending o'er the open bough Say: talk about your Paradises—Wow.

Indications in Washington dispatches that the New England troops will be sent abroad at once are given added weight through general orders sent by the War Department to all army commanders yesterday, that final equipment will be distributed only in mobilization camps. The journey to Charlotte may have this as its primary object rather than a plan to put the men through an extended course of training.

Momentarily expected word that the Charlotte Camp is ready to receive them will start the vanguard of the New England troops, southward at once. A reply to his telegraphed query whether the camp is ready is expected by Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Commander of the Northeastern Department, today. He sent the telegram to Gen. Leonard Wood, Commander of the Southern Department, yesterday.

Detachments from each command to stake out sections of the camp will be sent on to Charlotte as soon as information is received that the Southern grounds are in readiness.

Only the formally of notifying the War Department that the movement South is about to begin and approval of the plans, will delay the orders to be issued by Gen. Edwards.

Gen. Edwards declared last night his belief that the entire New England division will have arrived at the Charlotte camp by Aug. 10. In most cases the departure for the South will follow completion here of the initial inspection now being conducted with as much speed as possible.

The inspection Gen. Edwards has made of the New England troops convinces him that they are of the calibre specified as the ones to be hurried to France at once—the "best of the State troops." The Washington dispatches say that these picked National Guard troops are to delay on their way to France only for final outfitting. Even the "rookies" of the Ninth, which Gen. Edwards inspected at Framingham Wednesday afternoon, impressed him, though they have had only about five weeks' training, as remarkably efficient soldiers.

Col. E. M. Lewis, militia officer of the Northeast Department, visited

Commonwealth, South, Cambridge and the First Corps Cadets armories yesterday to view the progress of the muster.

NAVY NOTES**Montana Sails**

The U. S. S. Montana sailed from the local navy yard shortly after 7 o'clock this morning.

Rewarded for Services

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT SENATE VOTE WEDNESDAY

Senator Sheppard Says Bill Will Pass by Good Margin and Will be Sent to House For Further Action

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 26.—National prohibition will be voted upon in the Senate on Wednesday. This was agreed on today and the Senate on Monday will open debate on the Sheppard amendment to the Constitution and will vote on the measure before the close of business on Wednesday.

Opponents of the bill agreed to the taking of a vote on Wednesday chiefly in order to get it off the present calendar and to shift the responsibility to the states. An amendment to the bill was written in to compel states to act on the amendment within six years provided it passes both houses.

The vote in the Senate will be close

and while it is expected it will pass the opponents of the bill do not believe that the vote will be very large.

Senator Sheppard stated that he believed the bill would be passed receiving an affirmative vote of 65 to 66. The bill must receive a two-thirds majority of the members present before it passes.

After passing the Senate it goes to the House where it must be passed by the same percentage of the members present. If passed and signed by the President the amendment to the Constitution will be submitted to the states and in order to be adopted three fourths of the forty-eight states must vote affirmatively on it in general election.

COOPERATION IS NECESSARY FOR ROCKINGHAM CO. FARMERS

A. S. senator from New Hamp-

sire spoke truly when he said that the farmers in this state buy at the highest and sell at the lowest prices provided they can find a market. The above remark, if properly quoted, shows the knowledge of this senator concerning the handiwork under which the farmers of Rockingham county are struggling in competition with the selling and the buying interests of this section.

The western states have recognized this competition and have met it by organizing associations to co-operative buying and selling. These organizations establish headquarters and employ business managers whose duty is to act as advisors to the individual members in handling their produce. The governor, and the state, recognizing the necessity of assisting the farmer, now pay part of the expense of a county agent whose duty is to act in an advisory capacity. Many of the farmers' associations formed to take advantage of the liberal policy of the nation and state, have incorporated the ideas of western co-operative buying and selling associations because the county agent, who usually is an expert in the feeding of grains to cattle and other livestock and the raising of crops, should also be an expert on the markets.

The Rockingham County Farmers' association employed Mr. Dene as the county agent on the strength of the success he had attained in Orleans county, Vt., in the establishment of a buying and selling organization. The result of his work saved the farmers from 10 per cent to 40 per cent in the purchase of grain, seed, fertilizers, lime and other necessities. What will it mean to farmers in Rockingham county to have its association so organized that they can be informed of the right time to buy and the right price to sell? When we can save \$170 to \$150 on every \$1000 worth of commodities purchased, we will receive a direct benefit from our county agent and the Farmers' association to say nothing of increasing our cash capital. The merchants in the towns will receive direct benefit from this saving because the farmer will buy in larger quantities and add to his comforts from the surplus saving. With a properly organized Farmers' association, whose office is equipped to receive and distribute quotations and information as to the time to buy and

IRISH POTATO STORAGE.

Use of Pits, Dugouts, and Masonry Storage Houses for Holding the Main Crop.

The storage of potatoes of the main crop can be accomplished most satisfactorily throughout much of the United States in the dugout pit or potato cellar in some of the various forms of construction, says Farmers' Bulletin 847 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Potato Storage and Storage Houses. In general, the bulletin says, no attempt is made to store potatoes of the early crop since usually they are sold for immediate consumption.

While the dugout storage house is in most general use, concrete or masonry houses with frame superstructures are, perhaps, most satisfactory in cold climates. In some sections, especially in the South where drainage is poor, insulated frame structures built entirely above ground must be depended upon.

Purposes of Storage. The primary purposes of storage, it is pointed out, are to protect the tubers from extremes of heat and cold and from light. Account also must be taken of conditions of humidity and ventilation and of the size of the storage pile.

The weather was delightful at the beach on Thursday evening.

est at which potatoes can be maintained firm and ungerminated, and which will at the same time hold fungous diseases in check. Experiments of the department with artificially refrigerated storage indicate that 36 degrees F. is sufficiently low for all practical purposes and that in the earlier portion of the storage season a temperature of 40 degrees F. is just as satisfactory as a lower one except where powder dry rot infection occurs.

All natural light should be excluded from potato storage houses, because when the tubers are exposed to even modified light they soon injure for food purposes. A practical rule in regard to humidity, the bulletin already mentioned says, is to maintain sufficient moisture in the air to prevent the wilting of the tubers and at the same time to keep the humidity content low enough to prevent the deposit of moisture on the surface of the tubers.

If potatoes are piled in too large piles they may become overheated and deteriorate. Six feet is a good maximum depth to which to pile tubers in bins, and the area covered by each pile should also be limited. A good plan is to insert ventilated division walls at intervals through the pile or bin. These may be made by nailing relatively narrow boards on both sides of 2-by 4-uprights, 1-inch spaces being left between the boards. General ventilation for the whole storage house usually is accomplished through ventilating shafts in the roof.

Methods of Storage.

The possible ways to store potatoes, says the bulletin, are pits or earth-covered piles, in dugout pits or potato storage cellars, in insulated wooden structures, in substantial masonry or concrete houses, and in artificially refrigerated storage houses. The latter two methods are the most expensive. Piling is the most primitive method of storage, but if properly done on well-drained locations is satisfactory in so far as the preservation of the potatoes are concerned. The chief drawback to piling is that the potatoes are not always easily accessible in the winter.

Potato Storage Cellars.

The dugout pit or potato storage cellar is probably more widely used than any other type of storage space. Fitted with water-tight roof it is especially popular in the central portions of the United States. In the arid and semi-arid sections a type with sod or dirt roof is in most general use. As a rule, the excavation for the cheaper structures of the dugout pit or cellar type when erected on level or nearly level land does not exceed 3 feet. The soil removed from such an excavation, particularly if the dugout is of any considerable size, is ample for banking the side and end walls, and also for the roof. The cost of construction may be greatly modified, according to the character of the location.

In the cheaper dugouts, where the soil is of such a nature as to remain intact it is allowed to form the side and end walls, the roof being supported on plates resting on the soil and held together by boards or joists. This form of construction involves a deeper excavation and a constant element of risk from a cave-in. In the more expensive and substantial structures the side and end walls are built of concrete.

Insulated Frame Structures.

Insulated frame potato storage houses are not used very extensively. As a rule they are better adapted to Southern than to Northern climatic conditions. The construction feature of such houses is the thorough insulation of their walls, ceiling, doors, and windows. This type of storage house is not to be recommended for Northern location, nor is it advocated for the South, except where poor drainage conditions will not permit the use of the dugout or cellar style of house. It is not recommended, because it can not be so economically constructed, nor does it furnish as good a type of storage as the properly ventilated cellar storage house.

The Arostook Type of Storage House. The Arostook type of storage house with concrete or masonry basement walls and wooden superstructure, seems to be distinctively a product of Maine, and so far as has been observed is not found to any extent outside of that State. It is an expensively constructed house and is almost always located on a sidehill or knoll in order that advantage may be taken of a ground-level entrance. That such houses have proven satisfactory to the potato grower in Maine is evident from the fact that practically no other style of potato storage house is in that State.

The Artificially Refrigerated Storage House. The artificially refrigerated potato storage house is as yet hardly in existence. The present use of this type of storage house is confined practically to the holding of northern-grown seed potatoes in cold storage for second crop planting in the South.

CUTTING AND RIFLE SHOOT IS POSTPONED.

The proposed outing and range shooting of the Portsmouth Rifle Club scheduled for Saturday afternoon, July 28, has been postponed to a later date owing to unavoidable circumstances.

The weather was delightful at the beach on Thursday evening.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES FOR NEGROES

Adequate college and university education for colored people is urged by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones of the United States Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, in the two-volume report on Negro Education just issued by the Department.

All natural light should be excluded from potato storage houses, because when the tubers are exposed to even modified light they soon injure for food purposes. A practical rule in regard to humidity, the bulletin already mentioned says, is to maintain sufficient moisture in the air to prevent the wilting of the tubers and at the same time to keep the humidity content low enough to prevent the deposit of moisture on the surface of the tubers.

"If college education is of value to any group, surely it is to those who are to be the leaders of the colored people. Only a broad-minded leadership with a thorough grasp of human development can understand the peculiar difficulties resulting from the close proximity of such widely varying races as the black and the white people of the Southern States."

"The race must have physicians of

real skill and the spirit of service to

lead against the insanitary conditions

that are not only threatening the group

itself but also its white neighbors. It

must have religious teachers who can

relate religion to the morals of the

individual and to the common activi-

ties of the community. It must have

teachers of secondary schools who

have had a college education in the

great sciences and in the historical

development of civilization."

Dr. Jones points out that despite

high ideals and notable enthusiasm on

the part of the race and its benefi-

tors, most of the colored institutions

calling themselves colleges are poorly

equipped and ineffectively organized

and administered. Only a few institu-

tions at present have the student

body, equipment, and teaching force of

a genuine college, but a number of

institutions do some work of college

grade. The location of two or more

colleges for Negroes in Selma, Ala.; Little Rock, Ark.; Atlanta, Ga.; New

Orleans, La.; Holly Springs and Jackson, Miss.; Greensboro, N. C.; Columbia and Orangeburg, S. C.; Nashville, Tenn.; Austin, Marshall, and Waco, Tex., indicates a wasteful duplication of collegiate effort.

Any plan for further development of

college and university education for

Negroes should, according to Dr. Jones,

take into consideration income, plant,

teaching force, and present location of

schools offering more or less college

work. "Every institution should realize

that success and honor and human

service are not necessarily attained

through a college department or even

through an industrial or agricultural

plant." The Bureau's report suggests

that all agencies interested in Negro

education co-operate in the develop-

ment of a few institutions of university

and college grade. There seems to be

general agreement that Howard Uni-

versity at Washington, and Fisk Uni-

versity at Nashville, Tenn., are the

most promising institutions for deve-

lopment as universities. It is sug-

gested that first-class colleges be lo-

cated at Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Ga.,

and Marshall, Tex. Still another

group of institutions should be devel-

oped into junior colleges or institu-

tions doing two years of college work.

A number of institutions are already

offering courses of this grade but they

are all in need of more equipment and

larger income. These institutions, Dr.

Jones points out, should make gener-

ous provision for teacher-training

courses, both in their secondary and

college classes.

The education of Negroes in Amer-

ica undoubtedly requires institutions

that are genuinely of college grade,"

says Dr. Jones. "The first step in the

realization of this need is the agree-

ment that all shall combine in an ef-

fort to develop a few well-selected

institutions. The second requirement

is the determination on the part of the

institutions that every college activity

shall be adapted to the demands of

modern society."

Detailed reports come in, dealing

with actions of persons thousands of

miles away in alien lands and right

here at home in Chicago, New Or-

leans or Los Angeles. If the Kaiser

says anything worth while in his sleep

Washington has a good chance of

hearing it.

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institutions that every college activity

shall be adapted to the demands of

modern society."

Whether the war ends this year or

five years hence, the leaders and the

rank and file in the United States

must be thinking and thinking con-

stantly of the American that is to be,



TWO DEAD IN RACE RIOTS IN CHESTER, PA.

(By Associated Press)

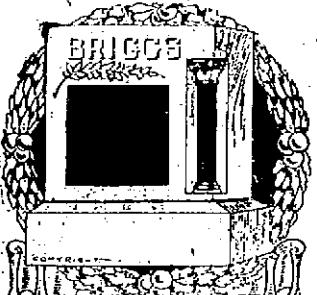
Chester, Pa., July 26.—Two men—one white and a negro, were killed and more than twenty persons injured in race riots which recurred today. The riots were stopped by the police and the authorities announced at 10 o'clock this evening that they had the situation well in hand. The riots started several days ago but comparative quiet reigned yesterday.

During the riots negroes were dragged from street cars and beaten to insensibility and one was fatally wounded by a gun. There were a number of shots fired by negroes from the upper windows of their homes and several men and boys were wounded.

Riots in Youngstown

Youngstown, Ohio, July 26.—Rioting between whites and negroes took place today in the business section of the city following the clash between colored men and soldiers the latter resenting insults hurled at them by the negroes. Several negroes were made by the police before the trouble was quelled.

C. A. TRAFTON,
200 Market St., Portsmouth
HORSESHOEING AND JOBBING



CONSCRIPTS MAY ENLIST AS MARINES

EVERY GAS RANGE WE SELL IS GUARANTEED

Major Huay, Commandant of the marine guard at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, said yesterday afternoon that men registered for the National army would still be accepted for enlistment in the United States Marine Corps until such time as their names were posted and they had received official notice to appear before the selection boards for examination for service in the national army.

By a ruling of the Navy Department issued the day following the drawing of the registered men by the war department the marine corps was closed to those called. Since that date no order has been modified and the ranks of the corps are still open to registered men for a few days.

MAY TAKE OVER CAPE COD AND SOUTH CANALS

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 26.—Carrying an appropriation of \$27,354,000 the Rivers and harbors bill was passed by the Senate today, 65 to 11. Despite the objection to the bill by a large number of Senators who believed that it was

an unnecessary measure and entailed the expenditure of funds needed for other purposes at this time when the division was called few cared to be recorded against it.

One of the most important features of the bill is the authority given the government to acquire the Cape Cod and the Chesapeake and Delaware canals, either by purchase or right of eminent domain.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY BANKS ARE STRONG

(By Associated Press)

Amsterdam, Netherlands, July 26.—The banks of Austria-Hungary are in a very strong position, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Amsterdam Handelsblad. "Never before," he writes, "were the deposits, reserve of profits of the banks of the Dual Monarchy higher than at present." The writer asserts that the demands for capital after the war, which are expected to be enormous, will find the Austria and Hungary banks in a position to meet them.

There has also been a process of consolidation and accumulation of resources by industrial, commercial and agricultural organization. With a few exceptions, the correspondent asserts, the Austro-Hungarian business world is everywhere marked by reinforcement. All financial institutions, writes this correspondent, have profited from the capital utilized in numerous new business enterprises. This, he adds, is shown by the generally increased dividends paid by Austrian and Hungarian banks for 1916. These banks invest in enterprises where other countries are not normally exploited by national banks. These undertakings are due to the development of shipping companies, country estates, cafes, theatres and stores. The increased earnings shown by the banks is declared by the correspondent to reflect increased profits in these various industrial or mercantile enterprises.

WILL FORM A MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(By Associated Press)

London, July 26.—A commercial committee of members of the house of commons has approved a plan for forming a ministry of commerce which it is proposed shall absorb from the board of trade the commercial department; companies and bankruptcy departments; patents, designs and trade marks departments. It is also suggested a conference be held with the foreign office to discuss the possibility of the ministry of commerce taking control of the consular service dealing with trade questions and model it on the lines of the United States Bureau for Foreign and Domestic commerce. Details of the latter have been considered by the committee which is anxious to have something of the kind established here.

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WITH EVERYTHING CONSIDERED GAS IS CHEAPEST

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A Gas Range

DON'T PUT IT OFF UNTIL NEXT YEAR

WITH THE INCREASED COST OF LABOR AND MATERIALS THE STOVE MANUFACTURERS HAVE SAID THAT THERE WILL BE A LARGE ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF GAS RANGES NEXT YEAR. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR LAST LOT OF RANGES FOR THE YEAR AND WILL CONTINUE TO SELL THEM AT THE SAME LOW PRICES UNTIL THEY ARE GONE. ASK TO HAVE OUR REPRESENTATIVE CALL AND GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE OF WHAT A GAS RANGE WILL COST AND HOW CHEAP YOU CAN DO THE COOKING FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY.

Portsmouth Gas Co. "Always at Your Service"

SECURE A MODERN GAS RANGE NOW

TELLS OF MUTINY IN RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET

Petrograd, July 26.—Assistant Minister of Marine Duderoff has given an account of recent events in connection with the Baltic fleet and the arrest of its delegates. When armed Kronstadt sailors and soldiers demonstrated July 17 at Petrograd he, in accord with the government and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, secretly telegraphed to Rear Admiral Verdervskiy, commander of the Baltic fleet, ordering the immediate despatch of a torpedo boat division to Petrograd for the purpose of guarding Kronstadt and stopping communication between Kronstadt and Petrograd. Information had been received that the soldiers and sailors from Kronstadt intended to bring additional forces to Petrograd on July 18. It was also learned that one of the battleships of the Baltic fleet, of which the crew for the most part were Marxists and anarchists, might sail for Kronstadt to support the mutineers.

Rear Admiral Verdervskiy, therefore, was ordered to detach immediately sufficient submarines and not to hesitate even to sink the battleship if Petrograd was endangered. When the telegram was received at Helsinki, certain irresponsible demagogues were circulating rumors that the power of the government had passed into the hands of the Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates. Consequently, the telegram when read to the central committee on the Baltic fleet delegates on the warships, was construed as counter-revolutionary and interpreted to signify that the warships were to be employed against the revolution and the sole existing authority in the country—the Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' organizations.

The president of the naval committee concealed the fact that the rader was in agreement with the council of the workmen's and soldiers' group. Admiral Verdervskiy replied that he considered it impossible to send submarines, as it would tend to an outbreak of civil war, and in the event of the ministry of marine insisting he would be constrained to resign.

Assistant Minister Duderoff adds: "The central committee of the Baltic fleet passed an ultra Maximalist resolution, demanding the immediate transfer of all authority to the workmen's and soldiers' delegates, my arses: as a counter-revolutionary and the removal of the government commissary, Onilko, from the fleet. It is said that the delegates were instructed to bring me aboard the cruiser Orelia alive or dead."

GREECE STANDS FIRM FOR THE ENTENTE ALLIES

(By Associated Press)

Athens, July 27.—The opening meeting of Parliament today marked the beginning of the government of the people and the end of autocracy in Greece. The usual address by the throne was omitted as it would have

entertained criticism of father by son. Parliament expressed absolutely the determination to stand firm with the Entente and Greece appears to be willing and anxious to remain in the war to the end.

Venizelos was acclaimed premier of Greece without a division of the house.

TEA FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RED CROSS

Passaconaway Inn at York Cliff was the scene of a brilliant gathering on Thursday afternoon when nearly 200 of the summer guests at Ogunquit, York Beach, Kennebunkport and York Harbor, attended the auction bridge and tea held for the benefit of the Red Cross. The affair was in charge of Miss Mary Jacobs of Ogunquit and a substantial sum will be raised.

Read the Want Ads

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THE CRAWFORD HOUSE CAFE

CLEAN ROOMS, \$1.00 DAY UP.

HOME COMFORTS.

Regular Dinners.

Shore Dinners.

THE CLOVERLEAF HOME OF FARWELL'S KISSES

And the Popular Cloverleaf Corn Cakes.

Farwell's York Beach, Me.

THE ATLANTIC—Rooms day or week, \$1.00 up. Special by week \$3.00 two hundred more come today.

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SEE ONE TODAY AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

WANTED

WANTED—Two or three rooms for light housekeeping. Address A. E. T., Naval Prison, Portsmouth Navy Yard. ch Jw 125.

WANTED—A furnished house, about six rooms, for August or August and September. State improvements and rent. T. Herald. he Jl 21, tf.

WANTED—Private family to take 4-1/2 year old girl to board. For interview write A. R. Chronicle-Herald office. ch Jw 21.

FOR SALE—A fine motorboat, 30 ft. 5 in. in length, 7 ft. 6 in. wide, fully equipped including toilet. Will sell reasonable. Address T. L. Elks Home, or this office.

FOR SALE—A fine motorboat, 30 ft. 5 in. in length, 7 ft. 6 in. wide, fully equipped including toilet. Will sell reasonable. Address T. L. Elks Home, or this office.

FOR SALE—Standing glass in large or small quantities. Inquire on the farm at Newington four corners at the town line. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Pickering. P. O. Address R. F. D. No. 1, Box 11, Portsmouth, N. H.

TYPEWRITERS—All makes for sale and to rent. The Typewriter Store, Dover, N. H. he Jw 17, tf.

LOST

LOST—Saturday evening, July 21, between New Castle and Kittery, a black coat lined with gray. Finder please call up 1038W. he Jl 25, st.

LOST—Brown camel's hair shawl on road between Hotel Wentworth and Hampton Beach. Please return to desk at Hotel Wentworth. Mrs. H. C. Perham, 10, Wauhance street, Lowell, Mass.

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OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.
Portsmouth, Dover and York Street Railway.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In Effect July 2, 1917.

(Subject to change without notice.)

PORTSMOUTH

For Eliot and Dover—6:55, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 10:55, 11:25 a. m. and every half hour until 6:55 p. m. Then 7:55, 8:55 and 10:55 p. m. Sundays—First trip 7:55 a. m.

*Runs to Rosemary Junction when there are passengers.

For South Berwick—6:55, 7:55 a. m. and every half hour until 6:55 p. m. Sundays—First trip 7:55 a. m.

For Kittery and Kittery Point—6:26, 6:55 a. m. and every half hour until 6:55 a. m. Sundays—First trip 7:55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor, York Beach via Kittery and Kittery Point—5:55, 7:55, 8:55, 9:25 a. m. and every half hour until 5:25 p. m. Then 7:25 and 8:25 p. m. Sundays—First trip 7:55 a. m. Then 8:25 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor, York Beach via Rosemary—6:55, 7:55 a. m. and every hour until 6:55 p. m. Sundays—First trip 7:55 a. m.

TO LET

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET on shore Thompson Lake, Oxford, Me., in pines, with boat, best fishing, spring water, nice beach. Address Roy Edwards, Oxford, Me.

TO LET—6 room furnished house, Conveniences. Telephone 1374 R. he Jw 18, J 21.

TO LET—Furnished rooms at 91 Penhallow street. ho Jl 14, tf.

TO LET—3 Sheafe street, \$14 per month. Apply Butler & Marshall, ho Jl 16, tf.

TO LET—Tenement of six rooms; rent \$10.50. Apply at this office. ho Jl 17.

TO LET—A furnished room on Lincoln avenue for male occupancy. Inquire Chronicle-Herald Office.

TO LET—Furnished room at 51 Richards Avenue. he Jl 23, Jw 1.

TO LET—In Portsmouth, a furnished house, six rooms, bath, furnace, gas, porch. Address Box 172, Kittery Point, Me.

TO LET—Two furnished rooms to desirable party. Apply to 157 Irving street. he Jl 23, tf.

TO LET—Tenement of three rooms \$5.00. Apply at this office. he Jl 23, tf.

FOR RENT—In Dover, three minutes from Postoffice and railroad station, a six room house in fine repair with all modern improvements. Telephone Portsmouth 1181R. he Jw 25.

FOR RENT—For a year or longer, furnished or unfurnished house of 12 rooms and 2 baths, at 160 Middle st. Apply at 64 Court st. he Jl 23, tf.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Complete set of grocery fixtures. Apply to this office. he Jl 24, Jw.

FOR SALE—1 Light express wagon, 1 carriage, 1 single horse mowing machine, and single, work harness; will sell the above articles cheap, as I do not need them; I am not going out of the junk business, but reducing some of the vehicles. Max L. Pollmer, June Dealer, City. Tel. Conn. he Jl 24, Jw.

FOR SALE—A bay horse, weighs 1250, eight years old, sound and works both double and single. Apply to S. H. Boulter, Kittery, Me. he Jl 24, Jw.

SMOKE S. G. LONDRES

10c CIGAR

Has No Equal.

For Mid-Summer Work and Diversion

THE NEEDLE WORK AND BOOK DEPARTMENTS
—OF—

THE D. F. BORTHWICK STORE

SCOTCH AND SHETLAND YARN
STAMPED LINENS, CRETONNES,
EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.

SUDDEN SAILING OF SHIP CAUSES MUCH COMMENT

Where has she gone? Why did she leave so soon? Has she sailed for France?

I understand she will convoy the troops.

They tell me she is to sweep the North Atlantic for a strange ship.

Too bad not to give the boys on board a stay ashore.

Such were the remarks and ques-

tions hurled to one another about the city and all because the U. S. Montana had hurriedly put to sea.

There is nothing strange about it when you consider that we are at war and that we are soon to realize all its seriousness as our men get busy in France.

The Montana has gone on a call to duty; where or for what duty this paper is not at liberty to publish. Other ships will arrive and depart during the war just as strangely. Let us hope that nothing more serious happens than their mysterious movements.

There were several close calls from heat prostrations in this city on Thursday.

WOULD-BE GROOM HAS COMPLETELY DISAPPEARED

Thoughts of Being Drafted for War May Have Affected His Mind.

Sidney F. Southwick who was to be married in Lynn on Wednesday evening is still missing and all efforts of Miss Mildred Clark, the bride-to-be, and the relatives of Southwick to locate the missing man have failed.

Southwick was last seen in this city at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon. At that time he left Portsmouth on a motorcycle and carried a dress suitcase. At the local store where he was employed for the past five weeks, his disappearance is as much of a mystery to the management as it is to Miss Clark and his relatives in Lynn. However, it is believed that Southwick has been affected by worryment caused by the selective war draft, and that alone is the outcome of his sudden disappearance. He registered on June 5 at Gloucester, Mass., and since that time has continually brooded over being drafted.

On Saturday last, he was paid as usual and said nothing whatever to the proprietor of the store about quitting his job. Finally, when he did not return to work on Monday, the proprietor wrote him at Lynn, requesting some information as to his resignation or he was likely to return to his position, but received no reply.

Southwick came to Portsmouth from Brown's department store at Gloucester where he was well liked by that firm. He was an expert decorator and always attended strictly to his work. He roomed on Atkinson street and before his departure paid all bills but said nothing about leaving this city. On Thursday two ladies from the store in Gloucester called at the local store to see him and were much surprised to learn that he had disappeared so suddenly and that he was to be married. While his engagement was unknown to his relatives with whom he resided in Lynn, he made no denial of his approaching wedding to the other employees of the Portsmouth store.

The horse show at The Wentworth Saturday promises to be the event of the summer season.

The Boston navy yard has more ships than it can accomodate. Why not send some here?

We positively guarantee to locate any electrical trouble with your auto with our Ambu service.

Mid-summer sale of wall paper, bundle lots, 10c to \$1. F. A. Gray & Co., 30-32 Daniel street.

There are at present thirteen prisoners confined in the Rockingham county jail in this city.

Antique furniture restored and upholstered. Hair mattresses renovated. Margeson Bros. Tel. 670.

The local police have been requested to be on the lookout for a gang of professional auto thieves.

Selling liquor to men of the U. S. service is serious business. This fact was pointed out in these columns.

The Icledo club will give a musical at Epworth hall, Elliot, this Friday evening. Ice cream will be on sale.

Lobsters and fresh fish of all kinds, caught by our own boats, fresh every day. D. Jameson & Son, Tel. 245.

The new ferry now serving the patrons of the electric road across the river is the neatest and most serviceable on the river. She has great carrying capacity.

On Thursday it was again most forcibly demonstrated to the people of Portsmouth that if they want both the local and foreign news, they must read the Portsmouth Herald.

The Boy Scouts will play their part during the war. They will learn service to the community, respect authority and prepare for the soldier of the future. Have your boy join the Boy Scouts.

NOTICE.

The official list of the draft numbers furnished The Herald from Washington by the Associated Press attracted many persons to this office on Thursday evening and today to see what their standing was on the list. So far there has been found to be but few changes from the first list published.

LOCAL SOLDIERS EXPECT EARLY SERVICE ABROAD

There is whispering about town that the state militia boys will not train long in the states, but before the cool season is on they will be off for France. The men who saw service in Mexico are hoping that it is so, but the women back home are praying that it is not so.

SCANLON HELD IN \$500 BAIL

William Scanlon of this city was arraigned before United States Commissioner Burns P. Hodgman in Concord on Thursday, being charged with the selling of liquor to a sailor of the United States navy. He pleaded guilty and was held for the September grand jury of the United States district court in \$500 bail and was committed to jail.

OVERCOME BY EXCESSIVE HEAT

A lady from one of the nearby seashore hotels was prostrated by the heat on Market street on Thursday afternoon. She was removed to the Portsmouth hospital for treatment.

COMMISSION LISTENS TO CASE

A hearing was held before the Public Service Commission at the old court house at 10 a. m. Thursday as to the necessity for continuing to maintain high tension poles across the property of Susan B. Flynn and by the Rockingham County Light and Power Company and as to a reasonable damage for the same. The Rockingham County Light and Power Company have maintained a line on this prop-

erty through rights secured through the purchase of the Jones plant a few years ago.

About a month ago, it was alleged,

the present owners of the land had threatened to remove the poles. A n

effort to settle the controversy was

its coming before the commission.

LOCAL DASHES

There is much activity along the coast.

Sea bathing is now the popular thing.

Baggage transfer service. Call phone 3.

Fish of all kinds at Clark's Branch, Tel. 133.

Some parts of the child labor law are unjust.

Chevrolet automobiles. C. E. Woody, Bow street.

Ambu service at Sinclair Garage for all electrical troubles.

Have the Nichols ice cream left at your door Sunday. Tel. 142W.

The order has already gone forth

in the country to save gasoline.

Take home a box of our chocolates or bon bons this week. Paris Bros.

The Herald is always ready to give information on any subject at any time.

Portsmouth is going ahead in spite of the knockers and "I told you so" kind.

Let us correct your electrical troubles with our Ambu service. Sinclair Garage.

Try our molasses caramels. Special price, 24 cents a pound. Nichols' candy store.

Things are more than lively at York. It is the best trolley trip in New England.

Fruit, ice cream, variety goods and groceries at Lafayette store. Open evenings.

The horse show at The Wentworth Saturday promises to be the event of the summer season.

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NOTICE.

The Progressive Committee of the Loyal Order of Moose, will have a dancing party in Moose hall on High street as usual on Friday, July 27. A grand exhibition of society gilde dancing will be given by Mr. Parker Kane of Cambridge, Mass., now on U. S. S. Aztec, and Miss Grace Barrymore, formerly of Lew Dockstader's Minstrels, and Mr. James Flynn of Boston, with Miss Mina Williams of Portsmouth. Admission, gents 25c, ladies 10c. All uniform men are welcome.

The new Hotel Unity on Middle street will be formally opened on Saturday and the public is cordially invited to call and inspect the hotel.

The Oriental tea room, where refreshments will be served, will be in charge of Miss May Slaw of this city.

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NOTICE.

Col. Charles G. Asay of Ward 5 has taken position as foreman at Morrissey & Handler's barber shop, 21 Daniel street. Hair cut to fit the features. Dutch cut a specialty. Attendant for children. Wanted at once, two barbers.

DANCING TONIGHT.

At New Castle on the Piscataqua, the hall by the Ocean. Enjoy the cool ride.

Truck starts from square at 8 o'clock.

Trips from Hotel Wentworth.

Summer girls from Kittery Point, York,

Rye Beach and the Wentworth hotel

will be there strong. This is the night.

PARAS' celebrated ice cream; the kind

that is always right. Tel. 29-W.

THREE VICTIMS OF THE HEAT

Mosquitoes Prey on One Man Before Assistance Arrives.

Three of the crew of state government men engaged in the suppression of the white pine blaster among the forests at Kittery Point, were overcome by the excessive heat on Thursday. In addition to the prostration, one of the men suffered torture from mosquitoes. At the time he was overcome he was a considerable distance from the others working in the forest.

Some time elapsed before his comrades found him. When they arrived his face was covered with poisonous pests. One of the crew took a handkerchief to clear his face and when this was done the man looked as if he had been the victim of a murderous assault from the blood of the mosquitoes that died from the blow of the handkerchief. The men rendered first aid to the heat victims and they were sent home.

AUTOIST HURT BY CAR UPSET

George Smith of Providence was badly hurt Thursday morning when his touring car skidded while descending Huckleberry Hill on the Dover Point road and overturned in the gutter, pinning him under it. He sustained a fractured rib and a severe shaking up, also several contusions about the body.

He was enroute to The Welles from York Beach. Residents of the vicinity hearing the crash, went to his rescue. The car had to be jacked up to release him.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DIRECTORS HOLD MEETING

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce held an important meeting on Thursday afternoon. Secretary Casevay of the Haverhill, Mass., Chamber was present. Later a committee went to Hampton for a conference.

The Portsmouth Historical Society promises to become one of the most important in the city. Its membership will be increased to fifty.

AUCTION -- OF --

Real Estate

The Property known as

40 COTTAGE ST.

Will be sold on the premises on

Thursday, Aug. 2, 1917

At 11 O'Clock A. M.

Six rooms, new house, with bath,

furnace and gas; lot 52x150.

Terms—\$100 down; balance on de-

livery of deed.

Full particulars and inspection can

be had by calling on

BUTLER & MARSHALL

AUCTIONEERS.

\$1850

BUYS A GOOD HOUSE

In Excellent Location.

Small amount down. Bal-

ance as rent. See me about

this at once. Don't delay.

FRED GARDNER

Globe Building.

TUTORING

French, Spanish and General

Subjects.

HARVARD, 1918.

T. ROOSEVELT ALLEN,